

*The Official Narnia Web Guide to*

· THE CHRONICLES OF ·  
**NARNIA**

PRINCE CASPIAN

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**CALL TO ARMS**

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**JOIN THE FIGHT.  
SAVE NARNIA.**

# My name is Caspian.

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I am writing to you for help.

Narnia is in danger.

We will soon be at war with the Telmarines;  
they will be led by my evil uncle Miraz.

I cannot fight alone,  
nor will I lose.

This is your call to arms.

Narnia is in her darkest hour.

Together we can save Narnia  
from eternal destruction.

Tell everyone you know.

We might never have enough warriors.

Join the fight.

Save Narnia!



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# About C.S. Lewis

a biography by Matthew Reynolds



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“You couldn’t be in a room with Jack for ten minutes without starting to laugh.”

-DOUGLAS GRESHAM, stepson

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Clive Staples Lewis was born on November 29, 1898 in Belfast, Ireland. He was the second of two sons born to Albert J. Lewis, a North Irish lawyer, and Florence Augusta Hamilton Lewis, a math teacher. His brother Warren, or “Warnie” as he was called, was born three years earlier. His mother, who was called Flora, was a bright and happy woman who was very close to her children. His father, however, had “up-and-down” moods and was not as close to his children as his wife was.

At age four, Clive demanded to be called “Jacksie.” This later changed to “Jack” in his teens and remained throughout his adulthood. When he was seven, the Lewis family moved to Little Lea, a larger house on the Belfast outskirts. Jack and Warnie stayed inside this comfortable home and read books and wrote stories because they both had frozen knuckles, which meant that they could not play sports like other boys. One of these stories was called Boxen. It was the tale of an imaginary land with talking animals. These adventures trained Jack to be a novelist.

Jack did not have much interest in religion as a boy. His grandfather was the rector at Saint Mark’s Church, and baptized him in 1898. Even though he came from a long line of clergymen, he grew up with a negative attitude towards the church. He was told that he should feel something in church, but he did not.

All in all, Jack had a pleasant childhood. But his happiness did not last forever. In 1907 his mother began experiencing severe abdominal pains. In February 1908, an exploratory operation was done in her home. It was abdominal cancer. She died on August 23, 1908, her husband’s birthday. Jack prayed for his mother to come back to life. She never did. In that year his grandfather, uncle, and mother all died from cancer under the same roof. “No one ever told me that grief felt so like fear,” Jack later said. Jack’s happy childhood had vanished forever.

Less than one month after his mother died, his father sent Jack and his older brother to boarding school. Over the next seven years he would spend his life at three different boarding schools, two of which were horrendous. All of the headmasters had “well-used” canes. One headmaster flogged the children mercilessly, and was eventually committed to an insane asylum as a sadistic maniac.

Jack’s father finally took him out of boarding school because of his threats of suicide. In 1914 he went to Great Bookham Surrey to study with a private tutor named William T. Kirkpatrick, who had tutored his father at Lurgan College. To Jack’s delight, he was also a confirmed atheist. He stayed there for three years before win-

ning a scholarship to University College at Oxford. It was here in 1920 that he received his First in Honour Moderations for Greek and Latin Literature, and soon after received his First in Greats for Philosophy and Ancient History, as well as a First in English. Jack completed English in one year, whereas it took most people three.

In 1917 he enlisted in the British Army and was soon commissioned as an officer in the Third Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry. He went to war with his four of his best friends. His best friend was named Edward Courtney Francis "Paddy" Moore. Jack and Paddy made an arrangement that if one of them died, the survivor would look after the deceased's family. When Jack learned that Paddy had been shot through the head, he took that responsibility seriously. However, before being able to fulfill his obligation, his hand was wounded. Soon he recovered and was back home by 1920.

In October 1924, Jack substituted as a philosophy tutor at University College during E. F. Carr's trip to America. He was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford in May 1925. There he served as a tutor in English Literature and Language for twenty-nine years. Students had to get to Jack's lectures early or they would not get in at all.

Although Jack's love for literature and writing was evident, he had no love for a God that would allow this world to be cruel and unjust. In fact, he decided that there could not be a God. He was certain that God did not exist, yet he was angry with God for not existing.

Intellectually, if he could not prove something, he felt that it was not true. But if he knew something was true, he had to believe it. All of his friends were Christians, yet he was an atheist. One night, he had a long talk with J.R.R. Tolkien and Hugo Dyson about God and Christianity. Jack finally "gave in, and admitted that God was God." The next morning, Jack and Warnie were going by motorcycle to the Whipsnade Zoo. Jack recalled that "when we set out, I did not believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God and when we reached the zoo, I did." After that, Jack and Warnie both attended Holy Trinity Church until their deaths. From then on, Jack's writings were written from a Christian perspective, and were filled with God's truths.

In the fall of 1933, Jack started attending a group of writers called The Inklings. They met in a pub called The Eagle and Child every Monday or Friday before lunch. The Inklings discussed each other's writing and commented on literally everything. Even though they were very serious about their work, Douglas Gresham said that "the hallmark of an Inklings meeting [. . .] was laughter." They had a considerable impact on each other. Without the impact of his friend and fellow Inklings J.R.R. Tolkien, Jack never would have written *The Chronicles of Narnia*. Similarly, without Jack's impact on Tolkien, he never would have written *The Lord of the Rings*. Jack attended this group for the next sixteen years.

In October 1930, Jack, Warnie, and Mrs. Moore bought The Kilns. They called it that because that is what it was. Mrs. Moore owned the title, while Jack and Warnie held the rights of life tenancy. They grieved at Mrs. Moore passing nine years later.

In 1939, Jack and Warnie took in evacuees from London during the air raids. These four children watered a seed which had been planted in Jack's mind earlier in life. When he was sixteen, he saw a picture in his mind of a faun carrying parcels in a snowy wood. These children, most people believe, inspired the characters of the Pevensies in *The Chronicles of Narnia*, which Jack wrote ten years later.

Jack was a man who loved fairytales and legends all his life. He loved animals, and you could always find a cat or two just hanging around somewhere nearby him. He was a man who could be serious and humorous at the same time. "You couldn't be in a room with Jack for ten minutes without starting to laugh," Douglas Gresham, his stepson, remarked. Jack was not at all worried about his money. His philosophy was "when in doubt, give." He strongly believed that "nothing that you have not given away will ever be really yours."

In 1955 he was elected Honorary Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, as well as being elected a Fellow of the British Academy. Three years later he was elected Honorary Fellow of University College, Oxford, and wrote the volume on *Sixteenth Century English Literature* for the *Oxford History of English Literature* series. In addition to writing *The Chronicles of Narnia*, he wrote *The Screwtape Letters*, *Mere Christianity*, *The Problem of Pain* and *A Grief Observed*, among many others.

In September 1952, Jack met Helen Joy Davidman, an American. She came with her two sons. Four

years later, Joy got cancer. Since her visa was soon to expire, Jack and Joy decided to get married. It was not a marriage of true love, but of convenience. Soon, however, they realized how much they truly loved each other. Her death was thought to be imminent, but in 1957 she had a miraculous recovery. Although she was not as strong as before, she made tremendous progress. In July 1958, Jack and Joy were able to go on a ten-day vacation to Ireland. But in 1960, her cancer was back. This time it did not go away.

Joy and Jack took an eleven-day trip to Greece in April 1960, spending as much time together as possible. They relived some precious memories. They would be walking through parks, picnicking on the grass, doing anything they could while they still had each other. She was taken from him on July thirteenth. Helen Joy Davidman had left this earth. But she did not fear death. She said she was "at peace with God."

In 1937, Jack received the Gollancz Memorial Prize for Literature in recognition of *The Allegory of Love*. The University of Saint Andrews awarded him Honorary Doctor of Divinity in 1946. In addition to receiving the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters by Laval University in Quebec in 1952, he was given the Carnegie Medal in 1956, in recognition of *The Last Battle*. Three years later he was honored by the University of Manchester, and received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature.

Unfortunately, Jack passed away on November 22, 1963 at 5:30 P.M. At the age of sixty-four, he was buried at Holy Trinity Church.



narnia

# *The Story*



One year has passed in our world since the first adventure ended, but in Narnia, almost 1,300 years have passed. Now it is time for the Pevensie children to return and make history. The villainous King Miraz prevents the rightful king, his young nephew Prince Caspian, from ruling the land of Narnia. Caspian uses Susan's magic horn that was left in Narnia to summon the four Pevensies to help him and a small army of Old Narnians reclaim his rightful throne.





# The Characters



Aslan  
Liam Neeson



Prunaprismia  
Alicia Borrachero



Glenstorm  
Cornell John



Peter Pevensie  
William Moseley



Dr. Cornelius  
Vincent Grass



Lord Glozelle  
Pierfrancesco Favino



Susan Pevensie  
Anna Popplewell



Nikabrik  
Warwick Davis



Lord Sopespian  
Damián Alcázar



Edmund Pevensie  
Skandar Keynes



Trumpkin  
Peter Dinklage



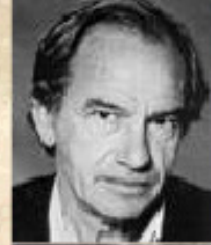
Lord Donnon  
Predrag Bjelac



Lucy Pevensie  
Georgie Henley



Trufflehunter  
Ken Stott



Lord Scythley  
Simón Andreu



Caspian, X  
Ben Barnes



Reepicheep  
Eddie Izzard



The White Witch  
Tilda Swinton



Miraz  
Sergio Castellitto



Asterius  
Shane Rangi



Lighting Bolt  
Gomez Sandoval

# Writing

Before the release of *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* on December 9, 2005, the screenplay for the sequel, *Prince Caspian*, had already been written. Andrew Adamson, the director, said the decision was made to follow the publication order of the novels because "if we don't make it now we'll never be able to, because the [children will] be too old".

Christopher Markus and Stephen McFeely, the screenwriters, noted that "[C.S. Lewis] doesn't much consider what it would be like for a King of Narnia to return to being a 1940's school kid." Think about that! They decided to introduce the Pevensies back into Narnia nearer the start, in order to weave the two separate stories of the Pevensies and Prince Caspian, in contrast to the book's structure.

Adamson also noted his desire to make the film larger in scale. "I've gained confidence having gone through the first [film]. This time, I was able to go larger [in] scale, with more extras and bigger battle scenes," he said. As part of this, a new battle scene in which Peter and Caspian make an attempted raid on Miraz's castle was created. Susan and Lucy were also given bigger parts during the action sequences. "Lucy gets to use her dagger," the director said. He joked that "Georgie [Henley] would have complained loudly if she hadn't."



# Design



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Andrew Adamson described the film as being darker than *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, as it takes place “another 1300 years later, [and] Narnia has been oppressed by Telmarines for a large period of that time, so it’s a dirtier, grittier, darker place than the last world was.” He added, “This one is more of a boy’s movie. It’s a harsher world. The villains are human, and that lends a more realistic attitude.” Howard Berger also said that *Prince Caspian* would be more medieval than *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. He also commented that “it’s unlike the first film. It has far more action, it has more drama. I really think it’s an amazing, exciting, thrilling ride.” For the Narnians, Berger envisioned them as more wild in appearance, as they have been forced into the forests. He decided to increase the portrayal of various ages, sizes and races. Each race of creatures also had their fighting styles made more distinguishable. The Minotaurs have maces, and the centaurs use flails. The satyrs were redesigned, as their creation on the first film had been rushed.

The filmmakers interpreted the Telmarines, including Caspian, as being Hispanic because of their pirate origins, which producer Mark Johnson noted made Caspian “a contrast to the lily-white [Pevensies].” Production designer Roger Ford said he had wanted the Telmarines to be French, as they had a confrontational history with the English, who are represented by the Pevensies. This was scrapped as the crew was unable to shoot at Pierre Fonds Castle, for Miraz’s lair, so they went for the Spanish feel. Weta Workshop created masked helmets for their army, and faceplates for the live horses on set. The stunt soldiers wield two-hundred pole arms in two different styles, two-hundred rapiers of varying design, over a hundred falchions, two-hundred and fifty shields and fifty-five crossbows. Caspian’s own sword is a variation of the Royal Guard’s weapons. Costume designer Isis Mussenden looked to the paintings of El Greco to inspire the Telmarines’ costumes. She wanted to use colors that looked “acidic and hot and cool at the same time.”

# Filming



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The film was primarily shot in Eastern Europe, in contrast to the previous film, as New Zealand lacked enough soundstages to accommodate the larger scale of the film. Ireland, China and Argentina were all scouted as filming locations. Filming began on February 12, 2007 in Auckland (New Zealand). The scene where the Pevensies return to the ruined Cair Paravel was shot at Cathedral Cove (right). The filmmakers chose the location because it had a tunnel-like arch, which resembled the train tunnel the children go into before being summoned back into Narnia.

On April 1, 2007, the crew began filming at Barrandov Studios in Prague (Czech Republic). There, sets such as Miraz's castle, Aslan's How and the underground hiding places of the Narnians were created. Aslan's How was modified into the hideout after filming for those scenes was finished. Miraz's courtyard is the largest set in production designer Roger Ford's career, including the previous *Narnia* film. Filming was finished by September 8, 2007.

# Effects



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*Prince Caspian* has over 1,500 special effects shots. That's almost twice as many effects shots as *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*! The extremely large scale of special effects led Andrew Adamson to decide to base production in the United Kingdom, where he could take advantage of new tax credits. British visual effects companies The Moving Picture Company and Framestore CFC were hired to create the visual effects alongside Weta Digital. One of the improvements made over the previous film was to make the centaurs walk during dialogue scenes, so Cornell John as Glenstorm wore Power Risers (mechanical stilts with springs), to mimic a horse's canter. Alex Funke, who worked on *The Lord of the Rings*, directed the film's miniatures unit.



# Music

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Narnia™ © Disney/Walden

Composer Harry Gregson-Williams is returning to write the score for the movie. He has said that the score will be darker than the previous film, and that he will develop “one or two of the cues.” Ben Barnes said that “this one’s going to be really epic.” William Moseley said that “people will be amazed by what they see.”

# Promotion



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Disney initially announced the release of *Prince Caspian* for December 14, 2007, but pushed it back to May 16, 2008 because of the other films being released. The official trailer was released on December 4, 2007 on Narnia fan sites (like NarniaWeb!) and social networking sites to a potential audience of nearly 400 million. Posters and other promotional materials have been and are being made.

# Gallery



Narnia™ © Disney/Walden





Narnia™ © Disney/Walden

Poster

Narnia™ © Disney/Walden



# End-Letter

Dear Narnia Fan,

I do hope you have chosen to join Caspian in his battle for Narnia. With Aslan's help and His help alone will we defeat Miraz.

I am sure Professor Lewis would be very proud of what has been done with his timeless classics. I hope that through this material you have been excited about Narnia even more. Remember to visit [NarniaWeb.com](http://NarniaWeb.com) for all your Narnia needs, because it is "the #1 source for Narnia movie news!"

Long live Aslan!

*Indy*

"Indy"  
(Matthew Reynolds)